The programme for the formal opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, on the 10th of May, will be received with universal satisfaction. It is representative in character, as well as appropriate to the occasion. Wagner's original March properly leads the ceremonies, since guests have the right of place; the hymn by John G. Whittier of Massachusetts will be followed by the cantata of Sidney Lanier of Georgia, North and South grandly harmonizing in verse and music; while the official statement of Gen. Hawley will lead at once to President Grant's declaration, opening the immense halls to the public. The work has been carried on with so much energy and judgment that we have an agreeable assurance of an appropriate, dignified, and successful inauguration. That the hymn should be contributed by Whittier, the high-priest among our poets, and the cantata by Sidney Lanier, the young Southern bard, is a most fitting and gratifying con-

Tilden men do not like the result of the Syracuse Convention. They wanted Conkling put forward more effectively, for two reasons—first, it would help them to hold the Democratic Convention Isharply up to the work for Tilden; and secondly, it would make their canvass of the State this Fall vastly easier; especially if by any miracle of good uck Conkling should really get the nomination.

## MUSIC.

DR. VON BULOW.

Dr. von Bülow's recital last night was the last and greatest of the Beethoven series, and by far the most remarkable concert be has given in America. The following were the selections:

1. Sensta, Op. 101, in A.
2. Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3, in E flat.
3. Grand Sonata, Op. 106, in B flat.
4. Thirty-three variations on a waltz of Diabelli, Op. 120.
The second of these pieces (Op. 31) was not on the programme, but was added by the planist out of abundant granging. It is no which the programme. generosity. It is one which Dr. von Billow always plays with particular tenderness and sympathy, and in the delivery of the exquisite Menuetto last night he seemed to surpass himself. Doubtless to many of the audience the introduction of this comparatively simple Sonata was a relief. The rest of the programme, consisting of works of Beethoven's last period, hard to understand, and departing widely from the accept d forms, certainly offered a strong contrast to it. The Sonata in A bristles with techpical difficulties, not the least conspicuous of which is the eccentric and constantly changing rhythm. Except in the first movement, there is hardly a cantabile pa sage; and yet Dr. von Bulow made it both clear and elonent. The feature of the concert, however-nay, the feature of the whole series of concerts-was the stupendous Opus 106. Here Beethoven has given poetic impulse loose rein, and produced a work which, for majesty in thought and freedom in expression, rank almost in the same category with the Ninth Symphony It follows the standard form of the Senata so far as this that it has four principal movements, an Allegro, a Scherzo, an Adagio, and a quick Finale, but they all are free in structure; even the three-part fugue which form the principal portion of the last movement (and what an aunzing fugue it is) is marked by the composer "con alcune licenze." The work is about three times the length of an ordinary Beethoven Sonata, and keeps every faculty of the plantst strained to the utmost the first bar to the last, testing abke the intellect the sensibilities, the memory, the nervous system, and the physical powers. Dr. von Bülow's performance was such a triumph that we hardly know where to begin to praise it. Probably the parts most appreclated by the general public were his rendering of great Adagio appasionate, and his grand delivery of the Fugue; connoisseurs perhaps, while equally enthusiastic symmetry, and completeness of his interpretation of the work in its entirety. The Variations on the Diabelli Waltz are no child's play, but Dr. von Bülow went through them with as much strength and fire as if he had

The audience, we regret to say, was not large; in deed, the better the concerts the smaller seems to be come the attendance. Nor, to tell the truth, were a ma jority of those present apparently able to understand the feast spread before them. Dr. von Bülow has his circle of steady admirers and disciples, and it must be a great satisfaction to play for them; but after all the tasts great public in New-York is yet somewhat crude.

There will be a Beethoven matinee to-day, and next week will be devoted to Chopin (Monday), Schumann and Mendelssohn (Wednesday), and Schubert and Liszt (Friday). The Chopin programme includes the grand concert; Allegro, Op. 46, the Sonata in B minor, No. 3, two Nocturnes, the Berceuse, a Polonaise, a Ballade, three Waltzes, several Mazurkas, the Impromptu in F sharp. the Scherze in F sharp miner, &c.

## PERSONAL.

Prof. Proctor will sail for England on the

en reposing all the evening.

Minister Washburne arrived in Liverpool on

Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, has

been removed from his cell in Dartmoor Prison to the infirmary on account of illness. Mr. Gladstone has been elected Professor of Ancient History by the Royal Academy of England in the place of the late Bishop Thirlwall.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle has sent one of the silver medallion portraits struck on his 80th birthday to the secretary of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute.

The monument to John and Charles Wesley has been placed in Westminster Abbey, but it has t vet been unvailed. It stands near the monument to Isaac Watts.

The political correspondence of Frederick the Great is to be edited by Prof. von Sybel, keeper of the Prussian archives. It is thought that it will fill thirty volumes.

Mrs. Jane Gray Swisshelm intends to sail for Europe next week. She will be accompanied by her daughter, who will enter the Musical Conservatory at Leipsic. A statue to Spinoza is to be erected at the

Hague, in front of the house in which he died. The cere mony will take place on Feb. 21, 1877, the 200th anniversary of his death. Five designs have been handed in for the

econd competition for the National Memorial Theater, Library and Picture Gallery in honor of Shakespeare. The estimated cost is \$50,000, and \$20,000 have been

The late Grand Duchess Maria of Russia was a patroness of art, and the artists of St. Petersburg have determined to found an art gallery, to be called by her name. A special saloon will contain the paintings sculptures, and other works of art which she had collected during her life.

An incident of the Queen's recent visit to the London Hospital is recorded: "A little girl 4 years old, who was brought into the hospital on Jan 14 with a burned side and thigh, had previously said: 'If I could only see the Queen I should get well.' This remark was repeated to her Majesty, who determined to gratify the child's innocent wish. 'My darling,' said the Queen to this little girl, 'I hope you will be a little better now."

Senator Cameron attained his 78th birthday on the 17th inst. He was tendered a dinner by his colleagues in the lower branch of Congress, but he declined tin a letter of which the following is the closing sentence: "If, on the completion of my present Senatorial term, the same desire to approve a flushed course shall terist, I will then meet you with pleasure and free from any restraints, for my work will have been done, and a juster estimate can then be made of how it was done."

Prof. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, desiring to encourage tree-planting during the Centennial year, has offered \$200, to be given under the following conditions; One dollar to any teacher or pupil, public or private, who shall plant, or cause to be planted, five trees, each not shall plant, or cause to be planted, five trees, each not less than nine feet in hight, cither eim, maple, sab, white-oak, or walnut, either on the school grounds or along any road or street, and who shall report said free-planting to me during the mouth of April, or before the 10th of May. If any one prefer as a keepsake his book entitled "Education Abroad." a copy of the second edition inscribed "A Prize for Tree-Planting," will be forwarded postage paid. The prize will be awarded on the receipt of a certificate from any school visitor that the five trees were all living Aug. 1, 1876.

The removing of the late Lody Augusta.

The remains of the late Lady Augusta Stanley were buried in the Chapel of Henry VII., in nater Abbey, on the 10th inst. The Queen, with the Princesses Beatrice and Louise, witnessed the funeral the gallery of the Deanery. The pall-bearers were, on the right side, the Archbishop of Can erbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. Caird of the Glasgow University, and the Rev. Dr. Stoughton; on the left, the Duke of West-miaster, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M. P., the

Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, and Mr. Robert Browning. Immediately after the mourners came, two by two, the Dukes of Argyll and Northumberland, Lords Houghton and Hatherley, Thomas Carlyle and Thomas Hughes, Gladstone and Bright, Prof. Huxley and the Rev. Newman Hall, Lord Cardwell and Prof. Faweett, and many more, representing nearly all that is distinguished in London society. At the close of the services Dean Stanley himself pronounced the blessing, al hough nearly overcome by his prefound gref. Lady Stanley now rests beside the ashes of Edward VI., Charles H., Queen Elizabeth, Marie Stuart, and Elizabeth Claypole, the gentic daughter of Oliver Cromwell.

London March 24. The externores En.

LONDON, March 24.-The ex-Empress Eugenie and son have arrived at Elsenach, on their way to Weimar. They visited Wilbelmshohe on Thursday.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

This is a bad year for "favorite sons." The people are in no mood for paying empty compliments. The opinion is becoming unanimous that the Syracuse Convention was a bad defeat for Conkling. His

organs are subdued and sad. Congressman Phillips of Kansas is a statesman of the soft-money school. He made a beautiful speech on the currency question recently, or else had a speech printed in The Record, it does not make much the bondholder and the coupon-clipper, and declared repeatedly that he would never be a "slave to the moneychangers." The speech has reached Kausas, and has not excited unbounded admiration. Mr. Phillips's own party paper, The Topeka Common-wealth, somewhat harship sets the effort down as the worst specimen of 'slosh' we have seen "the worst specimen of 'slosh' we have seen in many a day," and tells the orator that he is misrepresenting the people of his district when he says they are poor, down-trodden farmers. "The farmers of Kansas," it adds, "are in better shape than the 'money changers' over whose frightful extortions Coi. Phillips maketh mean, and we will say that, however sweet and proper a thing it may be for representatives of other States to get up and make Congressional Jeremiahs of themselves, there is no call for such a display on the part of a representative of Kansas."

Our "favorite son" seems to be thoroughly understood in Cincinnati. The Cazette says carrying a State Convention by means of party patronage is a very different thing from carrying a State at a popular elec-tion, and expresses a self-evident trath in the belief that no rational person outside of New-York or in it thinks Mr. Conkling could carry that State as a Presidential candidate." The Gazette thus gives this truthful portrait of the Senator's political charcruitful portrait of the Schator's political char-acter: "No man can remember when, in the Administra-tion of Grant, Conkling's voice was raised against any official abuse. All can remember how like a cur he has burked at Republicans who have done this. He placed the sycophant to Gen. Grant and ostentatiously advocated athert term, that he might receive the reversion of Grant's supporters and influence in the nominating Convention. He represents every degrading element in the pres-ent Administration, and hostility to every reforming ele-ment. He could not carry his own State in the election. No one thinks his election possible if he were nominated. No one thinks his nomination probable. All suppose No one thinks his nomination probable. All suppose that his game is to wield the New York delegation in a solid body for his own stratagem." And all are pretty well convinced now that he will be able to do nothing of the kind.

Gov. Smith of Georgia does not spend any time in wailing about the "lost cause." He said recently to a correspondent of The Detroit News : " I regard the ndissolubleness of the Union as settled forever. Seces sion was a mistake. Even had it succeeded I now see that it would not have been five years before there would have been further secessions within the Confederate The States west of the Mississippi could never have got on long with those east. The loss of the slaves was a severe blow to the South. Still we should be just as well off without them were the negro race less indonow they are free. A man may employ 50 pegroes and plant his crop, but he has not the slightest assurance that he will ever gather it. If his hands choose not to work, he is at their mercy, and they are just as liable to abandon their engagements at a critical time as at any other. They are constitutionally an idle, thrittless race, always depending on the whites for everything, and it will take a century of education before they can be brought up to the standard that will make them in any degree useful members of the community." Ex-Gov. Brown, who was Governor of Georgia curing the war, took a similar view in a recent speech, saying: "while I would, during the war, in the institution of slavery, now, if by turning my hand over I could reinstate it in all its power, I arow to you it would not do it. And in untering this sentiment I only express the feelings of a very large majority of the people of the South. I was somewhat of a leader in secession, but I want you, my friends of the North-West, and with the immense military power we have proved ourselves capable of exerting, I am not afraid of the next foreign war." to abandon their engagements at a critical time

None of the Republican papers, which were sure that the reports of bribery in the recent New-Hamphire election were malicious falsehoods, have found space for the letters of Chairman Hall and Senator Head confessing that they sent \$250 for the purchase of votes into a little town where there were only 40 voters. Other information of like character comes to hand now, but it is probable that the same journals will never be able to use it. The Boston correspondent of The Springfield Republican writes: A New-Hampshire man, who has known the details of these election contests for many years, tells me that the amount spent this year by the Republicans alone will not fall far short of \$100,000, or more than \$2 aplece for every Republican vote cast. Of this he estimates | during five years: for every Republican vote cast. Of this he estimates that \$30,000 came from outside the State—much of it from Washington, and some of it from the contractors who have been paying so freely to amport the Administration in various ways for years past. The rest of it was raised by voluntary contribution, or by assessing the candidates and holders of office—even of very petty office. It is supposed to have well of the contractors who have been paying so freely to support the Administration in various ways for years past. The rest of it was raised by voluntary contribution, or by assessing the candidates and holders of office—even of very petty office. It is supposed to have well of the contractors who have been paying so freely to support the Administration in various ways for years past. The rest of it was raised by voluntary contribution, or by assessing the candidates and holders of office—even of very petty office. It is supposed to have well of the contractors who have been paying so freely to support the Administration in various ways for years past. The rest of it was raised by voluntary contribution, or by assessing the candidates and holders of office—even of very petty office. It is supposed to have tribution, or by assessing the candidates and holders of tribution, or by assessing the candidates and holders of office—even of very petty office. It is supposed to have cost Gov. Cheney several thousand dollars; the mayor of a small city paid \$1,000, and some candidate for Senitor, &c., probably pand as much. The price of votes in the close towns went up so high that \$500 is alleged to have been paid, now and then, for a single vote. Fifty dollars was not an uncommon price, and the purchase of votes for \$5 and \$10 was open in many towns. Not less than 2,000 Republican votes were probably cast by men brought in from other states, from Washington, and from more distant placesmen alleged to be legal voters in New-Hampshire, but who were no more residents there than the border ruffans who used to do the voting in Kansas twenty years ago. Some came from as far away as Colorado to vote for Cheney and a Republican Senator. The Democratis also used money, but not so freely; indeed, they had less than half as much to use, my informant says."

# THE TENNESSEE MINING SUITS.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE UNION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY-A SUIT AND COUNTER-SUIT.

There was published in THE TRIBUNE on March 17 the synopsis of the complaint in a suit brought about six weeks before, in the Supreme Court in this city, by the Union Consolidated Mining Company of Tennes-see against J. E. Raht, its late Superintendent, Charles Raht, its former Secretary, and John Thomas, until last Sovember its President. The publication attracted much attention on account of the large amount claimed to have een fraudulently converted by the defendants.

There has been a decision rendered in the case this week by Judge Lawrence dissolving the injunction, tem-poravily granted on affidavit, against the defendants. defendants, Charles Raht and John Thomas, deny under oath, positively and absolutely, every allegation made against them. The other defendant, J. E. Raht, who resides in Tennessee, has not put in any appearance in this suit, never having been served with process. The atter defendant, while the Company's agent and superintendent, made, it is stated, large money advances to the Company, for which he obtained for security, by a resolution of the directors, a lien on all Company's personal property at the mines, consisting of ores, copper, fuel on hand, machinery, etc. Last Sum mer he demanded payment of the loans or additional ecurity, and neither forthcoming, began in September a suit in Tennessee, and obtained an attachment upon the Company's real estate. In answering his complaint, the latter brought a cross suit for \$1,000,000, making then for the first time the identical charges now repeated against him in the New-York complaint. In Tennessee the Company replevied its property by giving security to

From the comments of the East Tennessee papers on an account of the New-York suit, it would appear that the charges made by the Company find no credence where the circumstances of the management and of the suits are known. The Knorrille Press and Herald of March 19 remarks:

March 19 remarks:

It is probable that, in bringing this action for such an absurdly large amount, a little game of binff is being played. The high character of Capt. Rant and his associates ought to precinds the idea that, in their management of the muce and business of the Company, any attempt to defraud was ever entertained by them. The Knozville Chronicle of the same date, speaking on

into the Press dispatches so long after it had been commenced. We know nothing of the merits of the case, but Capt. Raht is certainly entitled to the privilece of a hearing in the courts before the case is discussed at length in the newspapers, through the medium of Associated Press dispatches.

I has far only one Republican paper has come to hand which has the fairness and honesty to admit that there was unblushing and disgraceful britery in the New-Hampshire election. This exception is The Boston Advertiser.—[N. Y. Tribune.
Since the above was printed The Mail has been received at The Tribune office, containing a like admission.—[Minneapolis Mail.]

Thus far only one Republican paper has come

## THE POLITICAL FIELD.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS. THE REPEAL OF THE FIVE-COUNTY ACT NOT PROB-ABLE AT PRESENT-A DIMINUTIVE BUT SIGNIFI-

CANT REPUBLICAN BOLT.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, March 24.—The Legislature is now working through the third month of an industrious sesdon, and it has enacted none of those radical and revolutionary measures which, according to prophecy, were to follow the adoption of the new Constitution. As yet public sentiment has not gathered force enough to over come the inertia of a stubborn conservatism, and much of the session's labor has consisted of hedging and dodging among the amendments, so as to avoid the infliction the tax puzzle seems as remote as ever, and it may be postponed for a year by common consent, in deference to an opinion of the Attorney-General to the effect that the amendments do not not as a repealer of the Five-county act. In these counties, which embrace more than half of the wealth and population of the State, in accordance with special laws, proper has been taxed, and the assessor been obliged to hunt for mortgages and other certificates of indebtedness. The inhabitants of these districts are naturally indisposed to abandon this rational policy, while rural sentimentalists are urging a general law for the taxation of mortgages in the interest, as they allege, of some aggrieved party to whom they allude as poor man." In their social sy tem the creditor or lender of money is regarded as a red-handed oppressor—an enemy of the human race who deserves assessment on sight, while for the debtor they own a sympathy such as affects the American heart when it "goes out" derness toward an "oppressed nationality." The division between sense and sentiment is pretty even numerically and the matter remains at a dead-lock, with little chance of an adjustment between the conflicting demands. So far the question has been kept out of politics, although the managers have been here to assure one and another that some given compromise would "hurt the

An event of some political significance was the recen revolt against the dictation of the Republican Senatorial Caucus. In the caucus it was moved to reject the Governor's nomination of Mr. Little for the Chancery clerksnip. The sole reason urged to justify this action was that Mr. Little was a Democrat of the deepest dye, and, being not inexpert of wiles, was a disagreeable opponent to have in Trenton. Three Senators were not convinced by this argument, and, shaking the dust from of their feet, they walked out into freedom and fresh air. The regulars are left in consternation, for these three votes added to the Democratic strength will confirm Mr. Little, and the bolting Senators are men of such character and standing that the attempt to "read them out" would be farcical, and of such decision and firmness that "coercion" might prove difficult. It is feared that the majority are in the distressing positio once occupied by the eleven obstinate jarors whose views ultimately were brought to coincide with those of No. 12, who had fortified his position not only by reason but by a supply of crackers and cheese. It now looks as if Mr. Little would be confirmed by a manimous The manly way in which Schators Potts, Magie and Kirk have resented the insolence of blind partisan ship is most timely, and it may, though it is scarcely probable, require at the Republican State Convention lefinite answer to the question, "Does the machine run the party, or does the party run the machine ?" and it may happen that favorite sons, and complimentary votes, and Syracusan follies in general will not receiv

#### THE VOTE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. GOV. CHENEY'S REPUBLICAN MAJORITY, 3,208-

COMPARATIVE VOTE BY COUNTIES. The full vote by counties for Governor at the late election in New-Hampshire is given below. The total vote this year was 80,322, including 419 votes for A. S. Kendail (Temp.), and 15 seattering votes. The plurelity for Gov. Parson C. Chensy (Rep.) over Daniel Marcy (Dem.) is 3,637; his majority is 3,20s. The vote for Railroad Commissioners was as follows: Republican, 41,717; Democratic, 38,258; Temperance and scattering, 359; Repub-

Bean majority, 3,060. As far as received, the vote on the Constitutional Convention was: Yes, 26,247; No. 9,522. The Governor's Council remains as previously reported 4 Republicans and one Democrat. Of the 12 Sena ors the Democrats have elected only 3. The official returns will not make any material change in the figures given | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 |

Total. ... 41765 58128.39293 39121.34143 35668 34023 32016 Physikity. 3537 ... 172 1465, 2007 The following is a summary of the votes of the State

#### THE SOFT-MONEY DEMOCRATS. CALL ISSUED FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the State Committee of the Greenback party of New-York held a private meeting yesterday afternoon at the Sturtevant use, to appoint a time for holding a State Cou vention. After considerable discussion, a sub-com-mittee was appointed to draw up a call for the Convention. At the evening session, the Committee on Organization reported the following for permanent officers: Gideon J. Tucker of New-York, Chairman; Thomas P. Sanders of Jefferson County and M. M. Dickinson of Rocaland County, Secretaries. Th ollowing call was issued:

M. M. Dickinson of Rocaland County, Secretaries, The following call was issued:

The Democratic electors of the Sinte of New-York, and all others who are in favor of an honest and economical government; who are opposed to the financial poincy of the Federal Administration, which was approved by the Democratic State Conventions of 1874 and 1875, and who are (first) opposed to the law of Congress decreeing a forced resamption of specie payments; (eccondity) opposed to the almost of the law of the second of the almost of the amount of figure 1875, and in favor of retring all National bank circulation, and of issuing legal tenders in its place; (thirdly) who believe that the Government should receive legal tenders for all customs; and (fourthly) who are in favor of the development of the resources and wealth of the country by the people to the exclusion of monopoles, are requested to each three delegates from each Assembly district, to represent them in a bemocratic state Convention, to be head in the City of New-York on the 1st day of June, 1876, for the purpose of appoining two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional district in the State, and four delegates and four ulternates from the State, and four delegates and four ulternates from the State, and four delegates and two alternates from the States to be held at St. Louis on the 27th day of June, 1876.

## GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST A LAWYER.

John D. Townsend appeared yesterday mornng before the General Term of the Supreme Court, and iddressing the Judges said there was an order returns ble that day to show cause why a certain member of the Bar should not be struck from the roll. He remarked that there was no necessity for mentioning names at that stage of the proceedings, and handed the papers in the case to the Court. The air of mystery about the case caused numerous inquiries to be made as to the name of the lawyer whose good standing was in jeopardy.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Vanderpoel, counsel for the accused lawyer, and also on John D. Townsend, but both refused to give any information in regard to the matter. It was learned, by inquiring elsewhere, that the person whose removal from the legal profession was involved was Daniel J. Noyes of No. 117 Broadway. A TRIBUNE reporter went at once to his office, but he refused to make any statement. Further inquiry revealed the nature of the charges on which the petition for dis. barring Mr. Noyes is based. There are several affidavits. The first is that of Mrs. Emma L. Stanly, who in sub-stance alleges that in the Fall of 1873 she began proceedings against John F. Chamberlin for the recovery of rent due on the house at No. 8 West Twenty-fifth-st., which Chamberlin kept as a "skin" gambling house, and for which rent could not, therefore, be legally collected, if let with her knowledge. In this suit Daniel J. Noyes acted as counsel for Chamberlin. There were seven suits in all begun by Mrs. Stanly against Chamberlin in the Murine Court, and all of these suits were decided in favor of the plaintiff. Chamberlin subsequently appealed, through his counsel Noyes, to bench of the Marine Court, which affirmed the judgment of the court below, and this was again affirmed by the Court of Com-Pleas on appeal. On these appeals John F. Chamberlin gave seven several undertakings npon which Alexander McStetsen and Max Berger be

witness in the interest of Berger, McSietson, and Chamberlin. The affidavit of Mrs. Stanly declares that Noyes swore falsely as to the nature and character of a receipt and agreement which he had obtained by trick and device, and festified falsely that Mrs. Stanly had authorized this receipt and agreement.

### GEORGE ELIOT.

SIR: Caring supremely for only two living writers

ONE OF HER RECEPTIONS. FACE-FIGURE-MANNER-VOICE-DRESS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

I have always considered myself fortunate that one of the two is an American, and that from childhood I have been familiar with his face and figure. Some opportunities I have likewise enjoyed of listening his wise and kindly speech, and in addition to the obl gations under which each has left me, I owe it to him that when I was in London I was able to see George Eliot. So entirely had her image taken possession of my fancy that during all the preparations for the tour, as the different members of the party were talking of what they should do and where they should go, I could only go over and over in my mind the never-answered question, "Shall I see George Eliot?" Desperate needs justify desperate remedies. I wrote to the good wise man I have just spoken of, and he gave me a letter of intro duction, which I sent to her as seen as I reached London. By the next post I received an invitation from Mr. G. H. Lewes to attend one of his wife's weekly receptions. The house, which is in the neighborhood Regent's Park, is surrounded by a high brick wall, and is so far from the street that even in Winter. when its sheltering trees are bare, it is almost invisible until one is inside. A door in the wall bore the name of the house, and I pulled the visitor's bell. A maid admitted me into a court-yard, which I crossed, then stepped into the hall of the low, picturesque house This hall was furnished, as is the pleasant foreign fashion, like a parlor, and was cheerful with a bright fire upon the hearth. Here wrappings were left, and then I was shown down a long, narrow passage. At the end of it a door opened, and I heard my name announced. A large drawing-room was revealed, across which Mr. Lewes was coming to meet me. I saw, exactly opposite as I entered the door, standing by the side of the fire, a lady, whom I knew at once as the person I had crossed the ocean to see. Mr. Lewes led me forward and presented me to his wife. A siender, tallish woman, with an oval face, abundant hair, doubtless once fair, now almost gray, and questioning light eyes. This at first, but when she put out her hand and smiled, her face became so illumined that it was like an alabaster vase with a light behind it. And she had been described to me as plain and entirely unprepossessing! I suppose a woman with such a face might have a dissonant voice, but certainly Mrs. Lewes has not, for when she greeted me what Caleb Garth says of Dorothea Brooke came instantly to my mind: She speaks in such plain words, and a voice like music. Diess me, it reminds me of bits in the "Mossich!"—" and straight way there appeared a multitude of the beavening lost, praising God and saying;" it mas a tone with it which satisfies your ear.

They gave me a seat beside her, and she introduced me to some people near, who all seemed to stop talking to listen to her. I was in a kind of dream which quickened all my faculties so that I heard and saw everything, although at the time I was conscious only of Mrs. Lewes. Her talk was most charming. Without a trace of exaggeration, with a clear and wonderfully swift discernment of every point involved, and when you least looked for it, an odd, quaint turn, that produced the effect of wit. While her opinions on all the subjects they spoke of were definite and decided, there was at the same time such a sincere deference to those of others, that you were drawn to talk in spite of yourself. I could have bitten out my own tongue when I found I was using it, but somehow she would make you give long answers involving individual opinion. Although the company seemed very miscellaneous, so large a proportion of it was English that the ordinary conversation of the hunting season kept coming to the surface. Mrs. Lewes objected to the sport in all its phases, and her defense of the hunted as well as her vigorous presentation of the effect of unnecessary cruelty on the character of the hunter, all said in the most natural way, as if it was the only thing one could say, and in that marvelous, delicious voice had a startling effect. She owned herself ignorant of

appeared to Italian painters.

In these simple sleeves and at her throat was some beautiful lace, the latter, I remember, fastened by an exquisite cameo surrounded by pearls. Her hair, worn very low on the broad forehead, was brought down around the ears (as I have seen it in portraits half a century old), and coiled at the back. Just on the top of the head a bit of lace was pinned, matching that at the throat and sleeves. She seemed to prefer standing as she talked, and moved her head as well as her hands far more than is common with English women. The room was tiful enough to make a suitable frame for the levely picture she made through the whole interview. An open grand piano (Mrs. Lewes told me she loved music passionately) covered with music, stood at the remote end of the room, over which bung an engraving of Guido's Aurora, while water colors of brilliant flowers gleamed from corners of the wall. Books were numerous, while small tables standing on warm-hued Persian rugs, held easel pictures, exquisite vases of still more exquisite flowers, and small casts of antique statues. And as it comes back to me, the pleasantest remembrance of all, pleasanter even than that of the almost reverential homage with which the many justly celebrated men and women there assembled regarded her, was the proud, loving, yet patural and easy manner in which her husband, himself a man of genius and a most brilliant, gifted talker, would pause and draw closer to her so as not to lose one of her words. Andocer, Mass., March 20, 1876.

# THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

A LETTER FROM MR. BROOKS ADAMS. NO ENGLISH PRECEDENTS-THE SENATE'S JURISDIC-TION SUFFICIENT-A CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT THE PROPER REMEDY FOR SUCH CASES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: On a previous occasion an attempt was made to state some of the grounds on which the jurisdic tion of the Senate in Mr. Belknap's case is denied; and it may not now be amiss to consider the legal arguments advanced in favor of that jurisdiction, in order to see to what weight they are entitled. These arguments may perhaps be reduced to two: First: The English cases are cited in favor of such a

doctrine. Second: It is urged that the President is expressly deprived of the pardoning power in cases of impeachment and to admit that he can remove an offending official from the jurisdiction of the court by accepting his resignation before impeachment can be brought, would render this provision nugatory.

The first of these propositions may be disposed of shortly. The English cases have no application to the matter in hand, because the English law of impeachment has no resemblance in this respect to the American. In England the Lords sitting as a court of impeachment are the highest criminal court in the kingdom, and have the broadest jurisdiction. Any British subject may be impeached for any crime, except perhaps a commoner for a capital offense. A man who beats another over the head with a bludgeon may be impeached before the Lords or indicted at the Old Bailey for assault. The only question is one of convenience; the court always has jurisdiction. Manifestly it is absurd to argue that because the Lords under a constitution like this try certain cases, that therefore our Senate, with its extremely restricted juris diction, should try such cases too. Such precedents are worse than valueless—they only serve to mislead.

The second proposition presents far greater difficulty, and calls for the most careful consideration. If it be a fact that the President can legally evade the constitutional restriction on the pardoning power, there would be great reason in demanding an amendment to the Cousti. came sureties Mrs. Stanly brought suit against Mesars. Berger and Stetson, as Chamberin's sureties, to recover the sum of \$7,500. In this case Daulei J. Noyes was a tution, even if such a state of the law did not go the full

length of supporting the claim contended for. In truth, however, the President can legally do no such thing. The case of an acceptance by the President of the resignation of an officer guilty of high crimes or misdemeanors pre-sents an alternative. Ho either accepts it innocently, or he does not. If he does not accept it innocently, the answer is plain. If he, being aware of the fact that a Minister has taken bribes, for instance, accepts his resignation with intent to remove him from the jurisdiction of the Senate, or with intent to shelter him from process of impeachment, there can be little doubt that he violates s oath of office, is guilty of a corrupt conspiracy and of a high crime, and may himself be impeached and renoved. Thus the public has full protection; the same protection exactly which it has against any violation of the Constitution by the President. If, however, the President has no evil intent, nor any knowledge of the guilt of the officer whose resignation he accepts, he clearly commits no offense, nor does he in effect pardon. The case is the same as a pardon obtained through fraud, which in law is no pardon at all; it is void. Unlucktly here there is no means of canceling a resignation, or o forcing a man against his will to take office again after he has once left it. Against such a combination of circumstances it must be frankly admitted the existing law provides no remedy, nor is it surprising that it should

at since it could hardly have been foreseen.

This, however, is far from admitting that any portion of the Constitution is rendered nugatory. Legally speaking, the President cannot pardon in cases of impeachment, nor can be do any act equivalent to pardoning, for to legally pardon he must act knowingly; and here, if he emoves a guilty man knowingly from the jurisdiction of the court, he violates the law, and becomes himself liable to impeachment. Nor does the predicament furnish any solid basis for an argument in favor of an extension of the jurisdiction of the Senate. The facts simply show that a sufficiently ingenious man may devise a way of cluding the law; this is a very different thing from showing that the law covers the case, as every judge knows. The worst of all legal reasoning is that which, taking a given case, proceeds to show that it is unprovided for; that it ought to be provided for, and that therefore the law covers it, or must be made to cover it. The most scandalous cases of constructive treason have been supported on no other ground. That there is a difficulty is clear; that it might have been better had the Constitution been differently worsed may be admitted for the sake of argument; but the

whole is beside the question. The question is what is the law? On a former occasion an attempt was made to show: First: That under the Constitution none but a civil officer, while holding office, could be impeached. Second : That a private citizen, even if convicted of acts lone while holding office, could not be legally sentenced. Third: That this view is in accordance with the whole theory on which this Government is framed. It may now added that the tendency of the decided cases and of the best commentators is in the same direction. To-day has been contended that the construction here maintained does not conflict with the restriction on the parloning power, and that English precedents in support of the jurisdiction have no weight. Should these proposi tions be jus , clearly no argument founded on icnce or even apparent necessity can avail. Should the law be deemed defective, an amendment to the Constitution is the proper remedy, not a short cut through judicial legislation. Penal statutes are always strictly construed, and penal provisions in the Constitution more strictly still, and no argument can be correct which, by going backward from present necessity to the intention of the Convention, would lead the Senate to take upon itself a jurisdiction unwarranted by the words of the Constitution, and contrary to the well understood and long established principles of judicial interpretation. BROOKS ADAMS. Boston, March 20, 1876.

## CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON.

CHOOSE A PRESIDENT WHO SHALL MAKE HONESTY GREATEST QUALIFICATION FOR OFFI [From The London Spectator of March 11.]

The temptation to speculate on the causes of h a situation as Washington now presents are great, two must reserve ourselves to-day for something more arrett—the consideration of the remedy, and about s we should, if Americans, be just now very practified. The people of the United States may not, the their bay lives, their excessively scattered rates—for the existence of the separate States, what the consequence of the separate States, what the consequence of the separate States, which was the consequence of the separate States, what is the consequence of the separate States which the consequence of the separate States which the consequence of the separate States are separate. encrities—for the existence of the separate States, whatever its compensations, indoubtedly scatters political energy—and their tolerant habits of thought, be able to keep up a watchfulness on Washington such as Englishmen keep upon their Cabinet and House of commons. They may not be able—with their jealous yeconam voters so impatient of pretension and exclusiveness, and their skeptical better class so full of exclusiveness adopted in self-defense—be able to banish the professional politicians whose ascendancy in the political world, like the ascendancy of specialists in the commercial world, is the root of most of the evil, and of all the perunary corruption in the Union. They may not even be able, in the texth of deeply-rooted prejudice, of party feeling, and of the Senate's vested in jubbling, to establish a scientifically organized and irremovable Civil Service, perhaps the best guarantee against corruption yet devised. But they can severe one remedial measure without ylothence of a recould say, and in that marveious, deficious voice, had a startling effect. She owned herself ignorant of America, and when I smiled a little at some of her eager questions, confessed that it puzzled her to understand much about us.

As the room was rapidly filling I had more opportunity to look at her. I noticed her high-bodied black velvet dress, its simple sleeve falling back a little from the graceful hand, and again I thought of Dorothea:

Miss Brooke had that kind of beauty which seems to be thrown into teller by poor dress. Her hand and wrist were so finely formed that she could wear sheeves not less bare of style than those in which the Blessed Virgin appeared to Italian painters. sure of opinion in favor of this of that mikes, sustains whom he likes, and dismisses whom he likes, without respecting opinion at all. This very President has chosen, during his Presidency, Mr. Chandler, sustained Mr. Deinno, and superseded Mr. Mothey in defance of the whole "opinion" of the country; and if he had devoted himself to such work, could have made a suspicion of corruption as impleasant to a secretary as a suspicion of cowardice to a soldier. That he did not so devote himself may be the result of procecupation, or ambition of a third term, or, as we believe, of a sort of leatheriness of naind—an obtaseness which has been produced in him by a life of soldiering and politics. This is not specially discreditable to him, but it ought to be a reason for electing a very different man, a man who can not only represent a party, but priside effectually over an administration, who can hold the reins in his own hand, and compel the departments at all events to abstain from picking and stealing. The people of the United Sintes do not want a man who can govern their servants—a steward who can stop waste and peculation, and a near his will see that offices are not made, as in Turvey or china, stepping-stones to wealth. They can find such a man if they please this year, and their duty is to find him, and show that it is not by their default that the phrase "American politician" is becoming a fresident with a distinct manifest to turn there so not of public offices, and it does not limit his power to perform that necessary if disagreeable task.

# MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilines.
For New-England snow and rain, with east FOR NEW-England show RHI Fail, With Casterly to sontherly which, increasing to gaies, on the coast. Talling barometer, and slight changes in temperature. For the Middle and South Atlante States, task will prevail, with easierly to southerly winds, becoming dangerous on the coast; falling barometer and vising temperature during the day, followed in the South Atlante States during the night with south-westerly winds and clearing weather.

clearing weather.

For the Guif States, clear or clearing weather and rising barometer, with northerly to westerly winds and no decided change in temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rain and severe yearly cloudy and cooler. local storms during the day, parily cloudy and cooler weather during the night, south-west to north-west winds, and low but rising barometer.

## POOLS ON A CALIFORNIA RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.-Pools on the wo-mile-and-repeat race coming off to-morrow were sold last night as follows : Golden Gate, \$35 ; Reserve, \$25 ; Hock Hocking, \$20; Chance, \$15. The prospects are good for a square and well contested race.

It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to the excellence of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. I have used it in my family for several years, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and coring the request toughs and colds to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great benefit from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who almost invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribed it to the stadents under our care when necessary, and the teachers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine. ... I. S. Lowards, Principal of Providence Conference Eculisary, Essi Greenwood, it. 1.

#### LATEST SHIP NEWS. (For other Ship News see Fifth Page.)

Steamship Holland (Br.), Simpson, London March S, with Bidee, and bass, to F. W. J. Hurst.
Steamship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah March 23, with mose, and pass to Murray, Ferris & Co.
Ship Stratheam (of Giasgow), Dawson, Liverpool 59 days, with mose. Bark Marco Polo (Ital.), Gavagnin, Dublin 48 days, in bal-

last.

Briz Eliza Stevens (of Boston), Carter, Matanzas 11 days, with sugar.

Schr. Thereaa (of Boston), McQuinn, Para 24 days, with rubber, nuls and hides.

mubber, nuts and hides.
E. Classon, Providence.
W. D. Mangam, New Bedford.
Rachel Jane, Fall River.
S. L. Leech, New Haven.
Thos. Joilerson, New-Haven.
Thos. Joilerson, New-Haven.
A. & E. Benton, Virginia.

Steamships Sidonian, for Glasgow: Geo. Cromwell, for Bermuda; Geo. Washington, for Hailfax, N. S.; bark Northern Chief, for Antwerp; schr. Maggie Dailing, for Natanzas. WIND-Sumer, light, S. E.; cloudy. FOREIGN FOREIGN FOREIGN GUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The Inman Line steamship City of New York, from Liverpool March 23, sailed hence to-day for New York.

New York, from Liverpool March 23, sailed hence to-day for New York, GLASGOW, March 24.—The State Line Company's steamship State of Penusylvania, Stewart, from New York March 11, arrived here yesteriny at 11 a.m. The steamship State of

Indiana, Sadier, of the same line, satled from Large for New-York on Monday at 3. m.—Cambras, March 22.—Arrived, schr. Edna Harwood, from New-York.

# Bleeding from Lurgs, Cotarrh, Bronchitis, Consump-

Bleeding from Lings, Cutarris, Bronchitis, Consumption.

A Wonnespett, Cure,

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Beffalo, N. Y.,

Dear Sie: I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for an interpretation of the consumption of th svery vestige of the Catarth was gone, the Fronchitts had bearly class peared, had becoming whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more bemorrhages from the lungs and an entirely free from Catarth, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your bands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied from my experience that your medicines will master the worst ferms of that delong disease, Cutarrh, as well as Throat and Lang Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours.

Promoting Roy 507, Rochester, N. Y.

## Post-Office Box 507, Rochester, N. Y. MARRIED.

I.ATHROP-ELY-On Wednesday, March 22, at Boonton, N. J., by the Rev. D. E. Magie, William G. Latarop, jr., of New-York, to S. Victoria Ety.

PURDY-PIERCE-On Wednesday, March 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Friends' ceremon., Chas. E. Pursy to Joanna, daughter of Moses Pierce, all of Piessant-ville, N. Y.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with ful name and address.

## DIED.

BURGER-On Thursday, March 23, James Burger, in the 4 lst year of his age.

Relatives and irlends of the family, also the members of Constitution Lodge 241 F, and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church on Sunday, March 26, at 1:30

p. m.

DANFORTH—At 11 o'clock, Wednesday morning, March 22,
Charles Danforth, in the 79th year of his age.
Fineral from his line resolution, corner Market and Churchsts, Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, 25th hist, at 2 o'clock,
Itelatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend,
Train via brite Reinfond beave, ioo' of "Lambors-at 12 m. ELDERD.—On Friday, March 24, of pneumonia, Eliza Elderd, widow of the late Thos. W. Elderd, in the 75th year of her

age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Nash Moseservices at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Nash man, No. 257 West Fifty-second-st., on Sunday afte March 26, at 5 o'clock.

March 26, at 5 o'clock.

GARRETSON—On the 24th inst., at Philadelphia, Mrs. Alcta Garretson, in the 71st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the numeral services, to be held at First Church, Somerville, N. J., on Sunday, 26th inst., p. m.

J., of Summay, 20th inst., p. in.
HULL.-In Baltimore, on the 22d inst., of pneumonia, Jano,
wife of Geo. I. Hull of Morristown, N. J., and daughter of
Hom. Samuel A. Foot of Geneva, N. Y.
Fimers at Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, the 25th, at 24s KNAPP-Thursday, March 23, 1876, Kate F., wife of Shepherd F. Knapp of Andubon Park, Washington Hights.
Funeral services will be held at the Brick Charca, corner of Fifth are, and Thirty-seventh st., Monday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

LAIGHT-On Thursday, March 23, in the 64th year of her age, Caroline C., wellow of Wilniam E. Laight and anughter of the

Caroline C., widow of William E. Laight and daughter of the late Henry A. Coster. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday afternoon, 25th last, at Grace Church, at 3 o'clock. PHELPS On Friday, March 24, of diphtheria, Lillie Louiss, daughter of Napoleon B. and Buth L. Phelps, aged 4 years 6 months.

Thirty-shifthesis, Modelay, the 27th inst., at 27 p. m.
PULLEN. On Friday, 24th, Eve N., only daughter of W. H.
H. Pullen, agod 4 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend
the functal on Suntay, March 26, at 3 o'clock p. m., at
north-east corner of Varick and Mostgomery sta, Jersey
City. Burial at Hightstown, N. J., March 27.

SKIDMORE—On Wednesday evening, March 27, at his residence, No. 36 Clinton-place, Whilam B. Skidmore, in the S5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the functal from the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventhave, near Fourteenth st., on Saturday morning, March 25, at 10 ½ o'clock.

STARR-At Danbury, Conn., March 22, John B. Starr, aged 31 years. Funeral saturday, March 25, at 2 p. m., from the residence of his father, Chas. F. Starr. TORREY Suidenly, at Lakeville, Conn., on Thursday, March 23, dronge Coggill, only son of Samuel W. and Catherine M.

23. George Coggill, only son of Samuel W, and Catherine M. Torrey.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. Jerny Coggill, No. 728 Lexington ave. on Saturday morating, 25th inst. at 11 october. WEEKS-Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Emily Gertrude, wile of Theodore S. Weeks and daughter of Rev. Samuel W.

Kinc.

Funeral services at the Greene Avenue M. F. Church, cast of Tompains ave., Brooklyn, to day, at 2 o'clock.

WELSH-At Alken, S. C., March 22, George W. Weish, in the 5-d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 26, at 2 p. m., from the Scotch Prechyterian Church, Fourteenth at., near Sixthave.

# Special Notices.

At Free Tobernacle M. E. Church, West Thirty fourthst., between Seventh and Eighthaves.—Rev. J. JOHNS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10.00 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. sunday-school at 2 p. m., Rev. WILLIAM LOVE of Wash-ington Square M. E. Church, and Rev. OEO, H. COGRY of Tairrieth Street M. E. Charch will address the school, Our friends all welcome. Young People's meeting 6 p. m.

GEL E. L. HYATT, 271 and 273 Canal, through to 31 Howard st., Now offers at retail, at reduced prices, new stock of Carpets,

AXMINSTERS, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY B VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Eugs, and Mattings. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.

"Where the general health is inpaired," observes set tienry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and readmanting effects of a regular daily course of the Oil are highly satisfactory. It brings about a most remarkable and suitary changes in all the vital functions," Sold in capsaled imperial Hail Plats, \$1, by all bringslats. Sole Consigners, ANSAR, HARFORD & Co. London. Sole Agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., New York.

First Retormed Episcopal Church, Madisonave, cor-

ner of Forty-seventhese, Rev. WM. I. SABINE, Rector.-Sun lay-school at 90 coteck h. m. Divine services at 1030 h. m. and 7445 p. m. The Rector will preach in the MORINING and at 3 hydrolock p. m. to the children. Rev. WILLIAM POS-TLETHWAITE, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Battl-more, Md., will preach in the EVENING.

more, Md., will preach in the EVENING.

Moody and Sankey.

HIPPODROME BUILDING.
SUNDAY, MARCH 28,
IN MADISON AVENUE HALL.
LECTURE 8 to 8.45 a. m. Subject: "Joshua."

Admission free by ticket. To be had on application at Hippodrome.
For Women only, 8 to 9 p. m. Without ticket.

For Men only, 8 to 9 p. m. Without ticket.

SATURDAY, March 25, and evry Saturday thereafter, the Noon Meeting will be held in Association Hall. Twenty-thirds. mer Fourth.ave., town 12 to 1 o'cicek. Subject, "Special Prayer for Chesidan Work."

YOUNG MEN'S MEETINGS on SATURDAY EVENING IN ASSOCIATION HALL at 8 o'clock, for Young Men only, and on SINDAY EVENING in Fourth Avenue Hall, at 9 o clock.

Passicially a Notice—The FOREIGN MALLS for the seek In Association Hall, at Socioes, for Leading at Boclock, SUNDAY EVENING in Fourth Avenue Hall, at Boclock, Post-sidil e Notice—The FOREIGN MALLS for the seek ending SATURDAY, March 25, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11.20 a.m., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNISDAY at 11 a.m., for Kutope, for steamer Abyssania, via Queenstown; on THUESDAY at 11.20 a.m. for isurope, per steamer Leading, via Piyamouth, Cherbourz, and Hambourg; on SATURDAY at 11.20 a.m., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 m., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adiabite, via Queenstown; and at 12 m., for Scotland idrect must be specially addressed), per steamer Anchoria, via Giasgow. The malls for China, Jagan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The direct mail for Britail, &c., will leave New York April 16.

Nervices Moody and Sankey.

Any person destrous of contributing toward the expenses of these meetings may send the same to the PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, 23 Wall-st.

Second National Bank, JERSEY CITY, March 23, 1876 .-

Second National Bank, JERSEY CITY, March 23, 1876.—
At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following action was taken in regard to the death of Mr. BLAKELEY WILASON, President of this Bank, we died at Lucer, in Egypt, on the 13th of February, 1876;

Whereas, in an unexpected moment this Bank is called upon to deplore the loss, by death, of their chief executive officer, Mr. Blakeley Wilson; and
Whereat, In his long continued term of active service and taithful devotion to the interests of this institution he made fall broof of his signal ability and sound discretion; be it hereby

Resolved, That recognizing the hand of an overruling Providence in this and event, we how in submission to Him whose decree is irreversible; and further be it.

Resolved, That we came to and hereby do place upon record our sincer expression of affectionate remembrance of the uprightness of currenter and many virtues of our decessed Prosident, who, by his urbanity and unswerring integrity, his left to us an example worthy of initiation; and further be it.

Resolved, That we written to his family our profoundest sympathies in this the hour of their fund, and direct that a copy of these resolutions be augroused and forwarded to them, bearing the signatures of all the members of this Roard.

By order of the Board.

W. HOGENCAMP, Cashies.